

A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON POLITENESS USED BY MR. BOND IN “KORAN PENDIDIKAN” NEWSPAPER

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Abstract:

In communication, people express their thought with or without words. We may understand what they want by listening to their words carefully, but it cannot be denied that it would be better for us if we also could read their thought by their gestures. Politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003). Being polite therefore consist of attempting to safe for another. Politeness theory states that some speech acts threaten other's face needs. The purpose of this paper is to give new source by applying a well known Brown and Levinson's model (1978 and revised in 1987). This study using descriptive qualitative research since this study describe the kinds of politeness that used by Mr. Bonds. The results of this study are Mr. Bond using negative and positive politeness in his speech based on the situation and condition. The politeness that more appear in his speech is negative politeness. Because he often in uncomfortable situation and feel angry.

Keywords: Politeness, Koran Pendidikan

Introduction

Politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face treathening acts toward another (Mills, 2003, p.6). beign polite therefore consist of attempting to safe for another. Politeness theory states that some specch acts threaten other's face needs. First formulated in 1987 by Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson, politeness theory has since expanded academia's perception of politeness (Mills, 2003). This text has influenced almost of the theoretical and analytical work in this field (Mills,2003, p.57).

Politeness can be also said to be universal only in the sense that every society has some sort of norms for the appropriate behaviour, although this norms are vary. The purpose of this paper is to give new source by applying a well known Brown and Levinson's model (1978 and revised in 1987).

In communication, people express their thought with or without words. We may understand what they want by listening to their words carefully, but it cannot be denied that it would be better for us if we also could read their thought by their gestures. Language is social phenomenon (Chaika, 1982 ; 03)

It means that the language is the communication which brings them to the relationship with their environment. Language, therefore socially learned behavior, a skill that acquired as we grow up in the society. In using language, we normally try to understand not only the words mean but also what speaker or writer of those words intended to convey. People use a language to perform ordinary verbal actions in daily life, such as asking question, requesting favors, making comments, reporting news, giving direction, offering something etc. even the conversation is an everyday speech event, people usually

think of speech as a way of stating proposition and conveying the information.

In using language people must concern not only in social characteristic of the speaker such as ethic, sex and age but also they have to concern with the social aspect or context. Chaika (1982;10) state that the context can determinate meaning include among the other thing, such as social status, of speaker, the social events and social convention governing it, the social cultural and physical environment, previous discourse between the speaker known them and the intent of the speaker. He argues that the meaning has social base, word does not just mean. He means in the social interaction in particular society.

Brown and Levinson have developed the politeness phenomena. They claim that there are two aspect of face, which are positive and negative. Positive face is a person's wish to be well thought of. Its manifestations may include the desire to have what we admire admired by others, the desire to be understood by others, and the desire to be treated as a friend and a confidant. Thus a complain about the quality of someone's work threatens their positive face. Negative face is our wish not to be imposed on by others and to be allowed to go about our business unimpeded with our rights to free and self-determined action intact. Thus telling someone they cannot see the doctor at the time they expected to is a threat to their negative face. In dealing with each other, our utterances may be oriented to the positive or to the negative face of those we interact with.

In the case of communication, the speaker should use the strategies to have a polite conversation. The use of politeness is in order to get their conversation runs well and goes smoothly. Brown and Levinson two person who have developed the concept of politeness strategies, state that one recognizes what people are doing in verbal exchange (e.g

requesting, offering, complaining and suggesting). Generally, speaking politeness involves feelings of others. A polite person will absolutely make others comfortable. (Brown and Levinson 1993:324)

The researcher chooses "Koran Pendidikan" as the object of the research based on many reasons. First, Koran Pendidikan has a good aim that is developing the education in our country especially in Malang city. Koran Pendidikan has a good motto "bernalarnya hati nurani". Second, the researcher choose the column of Mr Bond not other column because it's reflect our daily life as the people in society. Almost the particular topic in this column is to criticize the systematic government and the behavior of legislative candidate through their joke and their background of knowledge. Third, the language they used is truly Javanese way, sometimes they used "krama inggil" to respect older people or the person who has power.

The segmentation of "Koran Pendidikan" is very clear. It is around the students in Elementary School, Junior High School, Senior High School, the teacher, the lecturer and the large society.

Based on the concept of politeness mentioned by some experts of linguistic and its reasons stated above, the researcher is interested in knowing deeply about politeness strategies used on Koran Pendidikan in Mond column.

Research Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative research in which the objective is to describe the actual user of language for communication. The data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers. The object of the research in this study is the utterances of Mr. Bond in Koran Pendidikan. In analyzing the subject matters, the writer firstly read the Koran, and then divides the word based on the

kinds of politeness; explain the politeness in the word, and the last draws conclusion from that analysis.

Result and Discussion

Data 1, Koran Pendidikan, 14-20 April 2009 “(Mr. Bond) Setelah Mencontreng”

In this case the researcher will not analyze the whole conversation from the beginning until the end, but only the utterances which is rich with an imply message or showing the politeness. Thus conversation happened to Mr Bond, Pak Becak, Pak Bengkel and Pak Hansip. All of them are friend and have an equal social status in society (there is no super ordinate and subordinate). Before analyzing the data, the researcher will introduce the case in order the reader understand the topic they talk about. At that time there is a general election. Many people try to influence other people to choose their party. Due to the fact that it is happened in the village of Mr Bond, so he tries to choose the legislative candidate by his own way. He doesn't want to follow other people in determining the leader of our country. The way he used is by taking notes on the phone number of legislative candidate. His aim is to remain the legislative candidate if they make a mistake. Mr Bond feels that it's his right to remind the legislative candidate. He assumes that the legislative candidate can sit in the government because of him.

“Wuik...., cik ekstrime rek!” komentar Pak Becak setelah tahu pikiran Mr Bond yang baru pulang dari desa.

The utterance “wuik” above is indicating Javanese way when they feel surprised. And the utterance “ekstrime” is not ordinary from Javanese, it is belongs to English language. The reason of why Pak Becak used it is to emphasize that the way which taken by Mr Bond is too hard. It is also

has potentially to threat Mr Bond's face. And the word “rek” is to show the equality in their social status and to make the power of the word stronger. And we can classify the comment above become a positive politeness.

“Sakjane yo gak ekstrime. Cumak, mergo durung onok sing nglakoni koyok aku, sampeyan ngarani ekstrime,” jelas Mr Bond enteng.

It seems that Mr Bond feels threaten. He shows disagreement by seeing that his way is not extreme. It is just because there is no one wants to do the same thing like him. He tries to provide reason that his way is not extreme.

Data 2, Koran Pendidikan, 21-27 April 2009 “(Mr. Bond) Benteng-bentengan”

In this case I will not investigate the whole conversation but only several utterances which are very interested to be analyzed. In order the reader easily to understand about the topic which happened in this conversation, the researcher will give an introduction. This conversation is about “benteng-bentengan”. It is kind of traditional game in Java. This game is very interesting because if we want to be a winner we must have such kind of strategies.

“Arek-arek iku laopo ae se kok gak ndang main benteng-bentengan?” tanya Mrs Bond ke suaminya meski matany atertuju kekerumunan anak-anak.

The word “arek-arek” is Javanese way to say about the children or the person who has equal status. In this case Mrs Bond asking question to Mr bond. The utterance “laopo ae se” make our question is stronger.

“Jarno ae, cik dimarikno arek-arek dewe,” jawab Mr Bond.

The utterance above shows the cooperativeness that given by Mr Bond to his wife. The utterance “cik” indicate that Mr. Bond ask Mrs. Bond to let the children play the game by themselves.

"Selak sore, Pak. Sa'aken arek-arek iku dorong adus barang. Isok-isok malah onok sing durung salat Ashar," naluri keibuan Mrs Bond, muncul.

The word "selak sore" shows disagreement of statement that given by Mr Bond. The utterance "pak" is to emphasize it. The diction of the language used by Mrs Bond is not "kromo inggil" because they are equal.

"Yo di delok ae. Nek kiro-kiro seperempat jam maneh durung main, yo dikongkon mulih ae," jawab Mr Bond sekenanya.

The utterance "yo" is showing an agreement. He agrees that the children should go home than doing nothing there.

"Sampeyan iki koyok gak nduwe anak ae," gerutu Mrs Bond.

The utterance "koyok" has an imply message. Mrs Bond tries to make Mr bond realize that the children need time to play game with their friend. It can be categorized negative politeness.

"Siktalalah, Mom. Aku sik nikmati arek-arek belajar politik iki lho..."

The utterance above shows positive politeness. He tries to provide more reason what makes him interested in seeing the children.

"Belajar politik opo ae? Wong jelas-jelas arek dulinan benteng-bentengan kok diarani belajar politik."

The statement above definitely can be categorized as disagreement. It seems from the utterance of "wong". It is Javanese way to talk about different opinion.

"Sampeyan delok a," kata Mr Bond sambil menunjuk ke kerumunan anak-anak tersebut. "Arek-arek iku sik kate mbentuk koalisi supoyo nduwe tim sing kuat"

The utterance sampeyan is a positive politeness. It used to show our respect to older people. Ant the word "a" is truly Javanese way. It is the characteristic of Malang people. It used to ask an agreement or asking question.

"Sampeyan iki pancen kebanteren mikire. Benteng-bentengan yo bentengan, gak onok hubungane karo koalisi."

The utterance above is including as negative politeness. It has made Mr bond felt threatened. Due to the fact that Mrs Bond say "kebanteren" it means not appropriate comment to say that benteng-bentengan is a koalisi.

Data 3, Koran Pendidikan, 5-11 Mei 2009 **"(Mr. Bond) Kesandung Kodew"**

In this case, the title of Mr Bond is "kesandung kodew". Kodew here is the slang language from Malang. It means "wedok". It is very common to the people in Malang to use "walikan language". It happened also to Mr Bond. At that time Mrs. Bond find the student's photo. Mrs Bond thinks that Mr. Bond has a personal relation with her. She is very angry but finally Mr Bond can convince Mrs/ Bond that he does not recognize that girl. It makes Mrs Bond feel calm than before.

"Onok pejabat tinggi sing sifate tuueges, penuh wibawa, anti korupsi, jelas-jelas nduwe potongan wong apik. Gak nduwe blas potongan wong jahat, wong nakal, wong seneng wedok-an. Tapi malah dadi tersangka paten-patenan perkoro wedok-an. Opo gak ngisin-ngisini?" Mrs Bond nyerocos lagi, tapi kali ini umpatan kemarahannya bukan ditujukan pada suaminya, melainkan pada pejabat tinggi yang dimaksudkan itu.

Many utterances above show that Mrs Bond's face is being threatened then she tries to provide more examples to emphasize her reason. She knows that Mr Bond is not false then she tries to tell something which has similar problem. The reason which given by Mrs Bond is string because the example she takes is real. She is not lie. The utterance "tuueges" is Javanese way to make our word stronger.

"Wis wis, aku wis ngerti sing mbok maksud." sela Mr Bond. Menyadari bahwa pembicaraan istrinya sudah masuk wilayah yang agak sensitif, ia langsung mengingatkan, "Awake dewe yo gak oleh menghakimi wong sing during mesti bersalah. Yo koyok aku mau lho, mbok kiro bersalah tapi kan asline gak salah. Mangkane, dienteni ae yok opo kelanjutan kasuse."

The utterance "wis" shows that Mr Bond use on record. The possibility to lose face is higher because Mr Bond spontaneously stopped Mrs Bond speaking. He tend to use it because he knows that Mrs Bond talk in a sensitive area. The word "mbok kiro" also represent on record because Mr. bond directly saying that Mrs bond is wrong. And the utterance "mangkane" is such kind of negative politeness in saying an advice instead more than it. He wants Mrs Bond will not repeat her mistake twice.

"Tapi aku pegelen, soale aku wis kadung ngidolakno Pak Pejabat mau. Opo meneh brengose tuueges tenan. E....kok ngglethek, kesandung kodew," kata Mrs Bond.

The utterance "tapi" above is one way to safe her face from embrassing. And she tries to provide more example once more.

"Ssst.....wis-wis, gak usah diterus-terusno, mending lhang totalen bon-e arek-arek sekolah mau," tutup Mr Bond.

It seems that Mr bond does not want to talk about that topic anymore. Because he asks Mr Bond to stopped from discussion that topic. He uses negative politeness by saying "wis" and "mending".

Conclusion

From research findings in the previous chapter, the researcher can draw some conclusions as stated below:

The politeness that used by Mr. Bond are negative and positive politeness. That politeness appears based on the situation. For

example, when Mr. Bond felt threatened he will use negative politeness. For positive politeness, he use when he respect to older people, to provide more reason what makes him interested in seeing the children, etc. shortly, the positive politeness used in positive condition and the speakers feel interested. While, negative politeness used in uncomfortable condition and when the speakers feel angry.

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